









October 1980 Number 42 GP 3.27:42

Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents)

U.S. Government Printing Office

## Congressional Serial Set Gets a "New Look"

One result of the campaign to reduce the cost of Congressional printing is a "new look" for the Congressional Serial Set.

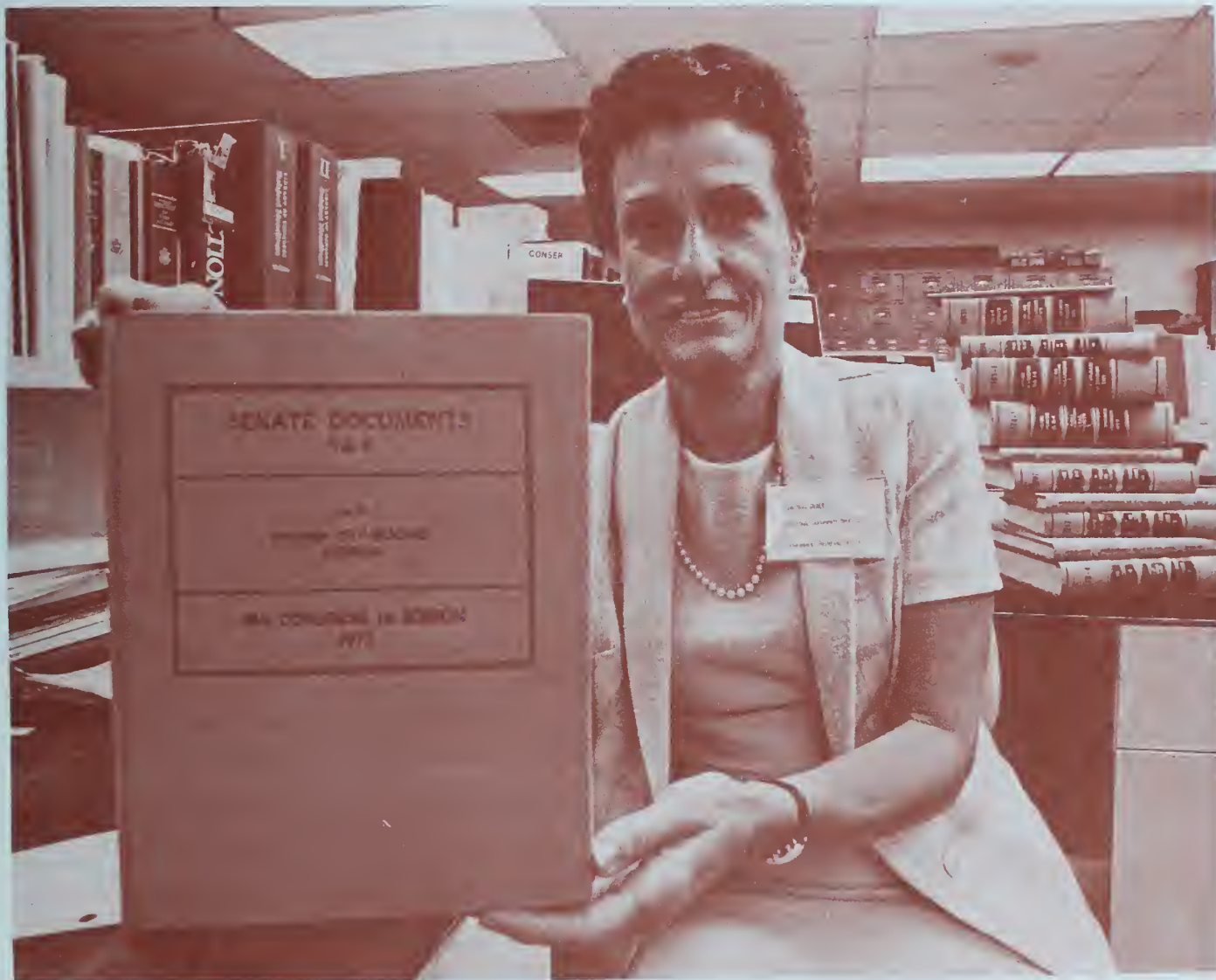
Historically, two versions of the volumes were produced: a posterity edition with red, green, and black ink labels, stamped with imitation gold, and a less

elaborate edition for distribution to Depository Libraries and International Exchange Libraries.

The Joint Committee on Printing has directed that beginning with the 96th Congress there will be only one edition of the Congressional Serial Set bound. Depository Libraries and International Exchange Libraries will receive the same edition as the so-called "posterity libraries." This new edition will be similar in appearance to the old Depository Library Edition.

Public, private, and special reports will no longer be bound in separate volumes. All Congressional Reports and Documents will be bound in numerical sequence. Also, beginning with the 96th Congress, Senate Executive Reports and Senate Executive Documents (lettered documents) will be bound as part of the Congressional Serial Set.

The Congressional Serial Set remains a valuable reference tool for determining the legislative intent of statutes.



The "new" Serial Set's first published volume for the 96th Congress is displayed by Mrs. Virginia F. Saunders (Congressional Documents Specialist) with GPO's Library and Statutory Distribution Service. It is: Serial Set #13227, Senate Documents, Volume 8, 96th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document Number 18, Panama City Beaches, Florida.

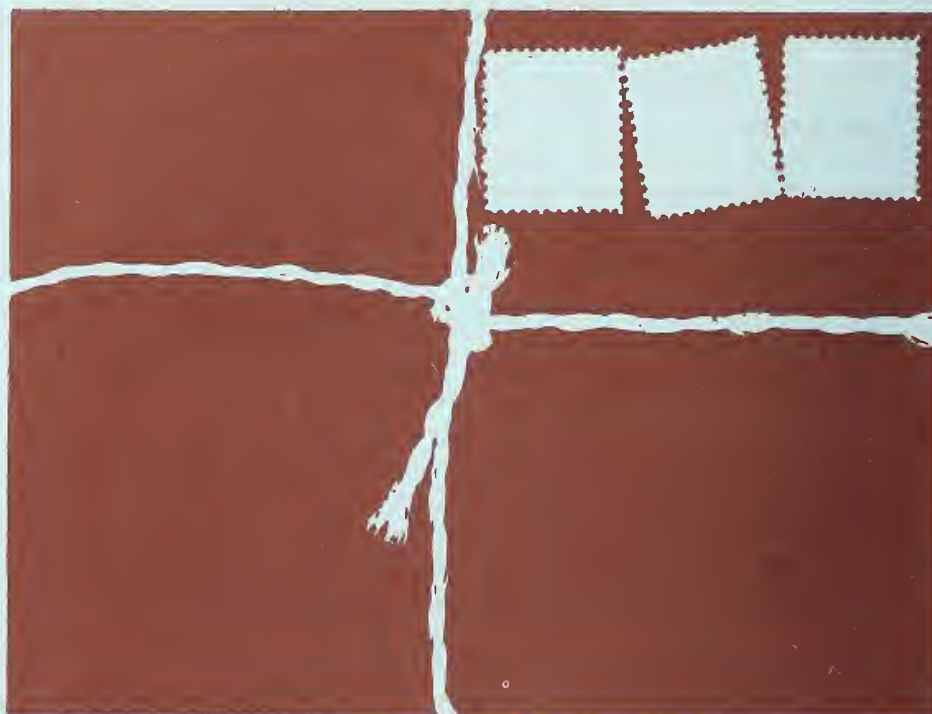


## Superseded Documents Committee Wants to Hear From You!

Recognizing a long-standing need for gathering information on "what supersedes what" in Government documents, four librarians have undertaken to root out the answers. They are: F. Anne Diamond (Michigan State Library), Clyde Hordusky (Ohio State Library), Janis Pivarnik (University of Kentucky Libraries), and Pat Sloan (Nebraska Library Commission).

They would like to hear from documents librarians who have found specific answers they would be willing to share. They would also like to know what specific documents are a genuine puzzle to librarians. Do write to them. Answers will begin to appear on a regular basis in HIGHLIGHTS for February 1981 and in subsequent issues until all questions are answered!

**Ms. F. Anne Diamond, Chairperson**  
**Superseded Documents Committee**  
 Michigan State Library  
 Government Center—Law Building  
 525 West Ottawa Street  
 Lansing, Michigan 48913



## Depository Libraries Selecting More Items

By the end of August, 1,342 libraries held depository status with four designations pending. Included in the total are 49 regionals and 107 recently designated law libraries.

The Depository Library Program presently offers some 4,127 active items, not counting 400 additional ones being surveyed as part of the 1980 Census. The average number of libraries selecting a particular item is 427, while the total number of items selected by individual libraries averages 1,242.

The most selected item continues to

be *Monthly Catalog* (1313 choosing it and 28 doing without!), followed closely by *Congressional Directory*, *Your Federal Income Tax*, *Congressional Record*, *United States Code*, *Code of Federal Regulations*, and reports of Presidential Commissions.

Among the least selected items are the Defense Department's *Master Cross Reference List*, and, as Depository Librarians may guess, the *Flood Insurance Studies*.

A breakdown of actual figures on both the total number of individual titles and the total number of copies shipped is the clearest indication of the Library and Statutory Distribution Service's commitment to distribute "documents to the people."

FISCAL YEAR	HARDCOPY TITLES	MICROFICHE TITLES
1978	41,236 shipped	4,054 shipped
1979	34,218 shipped	20,598 shipped
1980—Anticipated	37,404 to be shipped	24,930 to be shipped
1981—Anticipated	41,144 to be shipped	39,823 to be shipped
FISCAL YEAR	HARDCOPY COPIES	MICROFICHE COPIES
1978	14,473,656 shipped	1,544,755 shipped
1979	19,580,302 shipped	7,473,049 shipped



## Questions and Answers



## Can You Help?

[The following call for assistance has come to HIGHLIGHTS. Perhaps some of the documents people who face this problem have worked out solutions they would be willing to share.]

"We are currently receiving Department of Energy reports on microfiche through the Regional Depository status of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, which is located on the University of Wisconsin campus. In addition, we receive DOE reports on microfiche on a subscription basis directly from DOE. Since the DOE shipments are much more comprehensive than the GPO shipments, we have no intention of cancelling our DOE subscription. However, because of the overlap of the two programs, we are building an enormous collection of duplicate reports. At this point, I am not much interested in giving away the duplicates as I am in talking with other librarians who are in a similar situation. How are librarians receiving both collections (DOE reports from GPO and DOE reports from DOE) integrating the two collections? I would appreciate hearing from any other librarians attempting to cope with such

a situation (NASA reports represent a similar problem for this library since we receive them both from NASA and GPO)."

**Ms. Jean Gilbertson**  
**Technical Reports Librarian**  
**Kurt F. Wendt Library**  
**College of Engineering**  
**University of Wisconsin**  
**215 North Randall Avenue**  
**Madison, Wisconsin 53706**



**Q. How long should a library choose to retain the preliminary and advance reports of Current Population Population Reports (C3.186: )?**

**A.** Karen Curtis, Documents Librarian with the Tulsa City/County Library System in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was puzzled by this problem. For an answer, she turned to the Denver Office of the Census Bureau. She was informed by Mr. Jerry O'Donnell of the Bureau that the final reports always replace the earlier reports (a general principle with Census material). Indeed, the preliminary report can be replaced by the advance report. He said the only thing the advance and preliminary reports have that the final reports lack is the summary statement. He pointed out that the Bureau itself does not keep the advance or preliminary reports after receipt of the final reports.





## Document Review



[HIGHLIGHTS welcomes short reviews by depository librarians of significant recent documents. Just send them typed double spaced to the Editor. Our most recent contribution is by Earl Shumaker, Head Librarian, Government Publications Department, Northern Illinois University Libraries.]

*Judges of the United States.* By the Judicial Conference of the United States, the Bicentennial Committee, Subcommittee on Biographical Directory. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.) Pp. 550. \$10.00. Ju 10.2:J89/4. (Available in Depository Libraries, GPO Sales Stock Exhausted, Stock Number 028-004-00033-8.)

One of the projects of the Judicial Conference's Bicentennial Committee was to compile a directory of the judges of the United States. Information for the directory was gathered from various sources. All living judges were asked to answer questionnaires for their own biographies, and to supply information on deceased judges who had served within their respective areas and were appointed on or after January 1, 1900. Professor Kermit Hall, of Wayne State University, prepared biographical information on all district, circuit, and territorial judges appointed prior to 1900, as well as those territorial judges appointed after 1900.

The directory includes judges appointed by Congress prior to the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789.

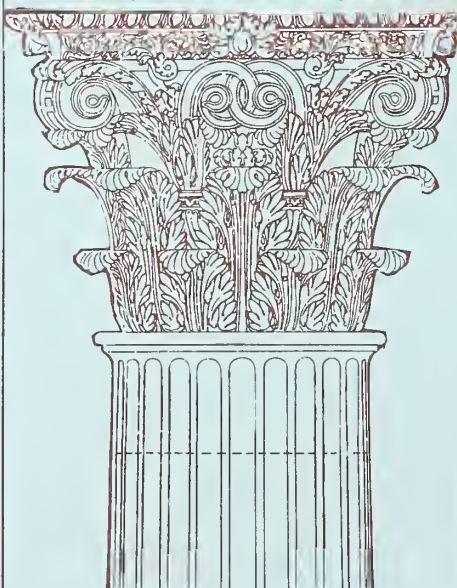
Also included are judges of the Court of Appeals for "Cases of Capture." (These judges were elected by the Congress under the Articles of Confederation; this Court is known as the "precursor of the Supreme Court"). Thus, the directory includes every judge of the United States from the time before our Constitution was adopted until 1978. Plans call for the directory to be revised periodically; each new Federal judge will be asked to complete a questionnaire after confirmation.

The biographical text, arranged alphabetically by surname, includes such information as date and place of birth, death and interment dates, schools attended, nominations for appointment, employment, publications, date admitted to practice, and family data.

Three indexes are provided. The first is an index by appointing President. Under the Continental Congress four judges are listed. Then appointments are arranged alphabetically by President. Under each President, the appointments are likewise arranged alphabetically (date of appointment is also given). The second index is by year of appointment. This index also lists the judges alphabetically under the year of appointment. The third is an alphabetical index of all the judges.

Tables of abbreviation are also provided. These are broken down into four sections: tables of abbreviations generalized, military titles, journals, and courts.

Needless to say, this work should prove to be a valuable addition to any reference collection.









Some users of the *Monthly Catalog* have questioned omission of the "List of Depository Libraries" from the September issues. The last list appeared in the September 1978 *Monthly Catalog*. The background to this change is as follows:

A decision was made during the Winter of 1979 to develop an expanded version of the annual committee print, "Government Depository Libraries." The new committee print would include updated information, such as address and telephone number, depository library name, district where located, type of depository, and nature of designation. As in the past, the commit-

tee print was distributed to all depository libraries, with additional copies on request free of charge.

A simultaneous decision was made that due to the increased size of the committee print, and its ready availability through the Library Division, the list would be dropped from *Monthly Catalog*. Since the *Monthly Catalog* information was copied from the separate list, it was further concluded that a substantial amount of duplicate effort would have to be expended to reorganize and redesign the information to present it in its familiar format. To duplicate the committee print seemed unnecessary. All of this involves a con-

## PRF Still Improving!

The Publications Reference File is receiving new enhancements. By November the fiche will contain: an expanded price field, foreign as well as domestic; a related data field for binding code and cover material; a special field for subject bibliographies; separate fields for imprint information—date, pagination, illustrations; from 10 to 23 status codes (i.e.: in stock at warehouse, in fiche format, data status determined, etc.). After these enhancements are in place, sometime in January, 1981, a new *User's Guide* will be issued in a format consistent with the PRF microfiche size.

The new *Exhausted Publications Reference File* covers publications no longer sold, from 1975 through the end of 1978. There will be yearly adds to this file and cumulations. The 1980 cumulation is for three years and should be retained.

Thus a proven and popular library reference tool is being made even better!

siderable saving and an improved revised committee print which will better serve the needs of depository libraries and their patrons.

Anyone wishing to obtain copies of the current revised committee print may send their request to:

**Chief, Depository & Service  
Branch**

**U.S. Government Printing Office  
5236 Eisenhower Avenue  
Alexandria, Virginia 22304**



## Our Best Effort!

[A range of publicity activities for documents can assure being noticed. An excellent example of the broad approach is this one called, "Easy Promotion of Government Documents."]

Why promote the use of Government documents? If for no other reason, it might help you keep your job or your budget. With double-digit inflation, library directors are being pressured to cut the budget. They no longer take our usefulness at face value. We must prove our worth.

You say you have no time? Of course you don't. Most Government Documents Librarians complain of being short-staffed and overworked.

Although you may not have time to set up an extensive SuDocs Information System, or call on each of your patrons to promote the use of Government documents, there are a few ideas that I have used that when taken together have substantially increased my circulation in the past year. Here are a few of them:

(1) Put a copy of the "Consumer Information Catalog" in each professor's mailbox.

(2) Select all item numbers which are listed as including posters. When they arrive, use them as the focal point of displays. I put a poster hanging over a carrel. Then I pull 5-10 publications off the shelf and arrange them under the poster. It only takes a few minutes, but people do stop to look.

(3) Have a table of free materials. My table includes "Consumer Information Catalogs," superseded and free materials for which I've sent. Once a form letter has been composed, a student can easily write for free copies of desired documents.

(4) Make sure that the Government documents area is always included in library tours. Since I give the tours, I always put in a plug for Government documents.

(5) When I see faculty members in the library or on campus, I occasionally mention a document that I think might particularly interest them. If I can induce them to come into the Government documents area, I frequently can interest them in more than the mentioned document.



(6) When new Subject Bibliographies arrive, I send the superseded bibliography to the appropriate faculty member.

(7) Make the acquaintance of the Consumer Affairs Officer at your regional Food and Drug Administration Office. They can be very helpful by giving you copies of reprints from *FDA Consumer* and posters, pamphlets and other materials for displays.

(8) If your Senators or Representatives have offices in your area, make the acquaintance of their staff. They can frequently obtain documents that you might have trouble with.

In the final analysis, your best advertisement is the type of service you provide. Displays, tours, and free pamphlets may lure them into the documents department, but most people return only if they're given efficient, effective assistance.

Ms. Carol A. Singer  
Reference Services Coordinator  
U.S. Conn Library  
Wayne State College  
Wayne, Nebraska

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